THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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Irish Machine Poetry.

Jem Dodge married old Judy Rouse—
  Och she was a charming young bride,
With turf he then built a brick house,
  And the front door was on the back side.
The roof it was tiled without straw,
  The cellar was on the first floor,
And the chimney, in order to draw,
  Was built just outside of the door.

A beggar was Teddy Malone,
  His sister was his only brother;
He had nothing at all of his own,
  Except what belonged to his mother.
One night, Teddy says to the Squire,
  I'm so cold, give me something to eat;
I'm so dry, let me set by the fire,
  And so hungry, I must warm my feet.

"Och! honey," one day says Pat Tigg,
  For he was a scandalous glutton,
"To-morrow I'll kill my fat pig,
  For I'm sure he'll make illegant mutton."
So then he goes into the hovel,
  And he hangs the pig up by the heel,
Cut his throat so nate with a shovel,
  Saying, this is the way to dress veal!

One day Paddy Mulligan swore
  He had scalt his mouth to a blister,
While at dinner the morning before—
  And what was it wid! asked his sister.
Says Paddy, just thry for to guess!
  Och, I can't: then I'll tell ye, my swate, O
'Twas nothing at all more or less,
  Than a raw roasted frozen potato.

JIM BLACK
Of Beargrass.

Jim Black was one of those persons usually designated "hard customers," and in his case the term aptly applied. A careless devil that could whip his weight in wild cats, and care no more for a tustle with a bear than a fisticuff with one of his neighbors, for Jim was "cock of the walk" on the head waters of Beargrass. Although he had the good will of most of his neighbors, yet none of the folks in "them diggins" felt inclined to nearer relationship with him. Of this fact he seemed pretty well satisfied, for he never attempted any flirtation with any of the fair ones of Beargrass. It happened when Jim had reached his 28th year, a new family arrived, in which were "two of the tallest gals you ever did see," as Jim described them. One of them, Nancy, took his eye "tarnation strong," and he concluded to "sit right up to her." Jim had heard that it always took two to make a bargain; but the possibiliy of a third person coming into contact never for a moment entered his mind. Things progressed smoothly, we may say rapidly, for a short time, when Nancy's father took it into his head he ought to have something to say in the matter. This bothered Jim amazingly, and came near a broken bone or two for the old gentleman; but finally, Jim was ordered from the premises; with the request that he would forever after keep as far as possible from that plantation. This was a sad go for Jim; but, in the earnestness of a stout heart, he determined never to give it up so, and he set his wits to work to out-general the old man. The gal was on his side, and why should'nt she? "The track of the real genuine lover always was crooked," as the Poet did'nt express it but as Jim did. Jim laid his plans and waited for an opportunity to carry them into effect. It was not long before he obtained a sight of the fair one, who readily entered into his plot; and as the family were to vacate the cabin on the following Sunday and be gone the whole day, it was proposed that Jim should spend the day with Nancy, that they might mature their plan for putting the blind upon the oid folks.

Sunday came and according to agreement the family left home to visit a neighbor and Jim left home to visit Nancy.—The day passed off as days will under like circumstances, until near sun-down. It occurred to Nancy that there could be no impropriety in just stepping to the door to see if the old folks were coming. "Oh, crackee, Jim, here they come; hide yourself or the old man will HIDE me.—Here, jump into this barrel, quick!"—"Tarnation!" said Jim, as he soused himself into the barrel. "By golly, Nance, there's soap in this 'ere barrel, and it smarts like creation." "Well it does, hoss, but you must do it, they are right here, so keep still."

Nancy had hardly time to cover over the barrel before the old folks entered the door. All were soon seated about the room and commenced talking about the way they had passed the day, and when it came to Nancy's turn to speak she said—

"Well, I'd a done very well, I s'pose, if it had'nt been for that ugly bear that was trying to take the pigs off."

"What pigs?" asked the old man.

"Why the pigs out t'other side of the cornfield."

No sooner were the words out of her mouth than the old folks, and young ones too, except Nancy and Jim, were off to see after the pigs.

"I say, Nance, it's a mighty hot place here," said Jim; "can't a feller come out now?" he asked.

"Well I guess they can, Jim; but you must clear out quick, for they will be back right away."

Jim cleared the barrel at one bound, and said, "If that ain't the hottest place about this house, then I give in. But I say, Nance, that yarn of yourn about the pigs is full out as slick as that soft soap, but it don't hurt half so bad. So good bye; I'm for the Beargrass—darn the stuff, how it burns! Good bye, Nance, I'm off—gosh I'm raw all over!"

His doings at the creek we must give in his own words:

"Well, in I went—for, may be I warn't mad. The water felt mighty cool and comfortable, I tell you. I scrubbed and washed until I got the infernal truck off me, when I began to feel a little better.—But if Beargrass did'nt run soap suds for a week after that, then I would'nt tell you so.'—New Albany Gazette.

The Rescue.

The schooner Commodore, Capt. Dorrett. which sailed from Buffalo, last Friday evening loaded with pork and flour, went down as far as Erie, was driven as far back as the Islands, and returned to make the pier yesterday evening. She drew so much water, and the sea was so violent, that she struck the bar opposite the mouth of the river, lost her headway, became unmanageable, and drifted upon the east side of the east pier, not far from the light house. She struck violently upon the rocks, and the winds and waves thrashed her about most unmercifully. Her flying jib-boom was carried away, and she soon began to sink. The men on board were overwhelmed with the spray and waves that poured in over the starboard quarter, and drenched them from head to foot. Their condition was getting to be serious.

The vessel reeled about and staggered like a drunken man; the distance from the pier was not 30 feet, yet no human being could have swam through such a surf, besides, sailors are notoriously bad swimmers. Great sympathy was excited; more than a thousand people gathered on the pier to aid the unfortunate wrecked, although the spray broke over the pier every minute. A communication was finally made to the vessel by casting a line; the peak halyards were detached from the foresail-gaff, and the lower end sent ashore. The men were then hauled ashore through the air, one at a time, being fastened to the lines, in a style not uncommon in similar danger of a shipwreck.

The contrivance was successfull—three men came off first—then Captain Dorrett, and lastly the mate, though not without getting a dip into the tremendous waves, which seemed to leap up into the air to seize the prey that was about to escape. As the last man, the mate, swung out of the surf, and stood upon the pier, the multi ude of citizens that had stood in silent suspense, watching the transit of the poor sailors burst into one spontaneous and tremendous cheer, which rose high above the roar of the fierce gale and the crashing of the waves. The poor fellows were wet from head to foot, and almost frozen with forty eight hours' exposure to the violence and inclemency of the weather. The Commodore soon after sunk on the spot, her deck being still above the water. She belongs to Wheeler Bartram, and is nine or ten years old.—[Cleveland Plaindealer, 10th.

From the National Inteliegencer.

The "Army of Observation."

The following paragraph from the New York Express of Tuesday morning gives us the first intimation that the military forces of the United States at Corpus Christi have been ordered to move westward of that position; a movement so little required under present circumstances that, we should think, as it must have been directed before the recent pacific advices from Mexico, it will of course have been countermanded in time to prevent its being carried into execution:

"We understand that the troops now ' at Corpus Christi,, under the command ' of General Taylor, have been ordered ' to march over the prairie country to- ' wards the Rio Grande, for Brassos, St. ' Jago, ond other places. While at Cor- ' pus Christi they have been obliged to ' hire three schooners as store-ships for ' their provisions and have actually carried ' old houses from Live Oak Point, a dis- ' tance of ninety miles, to be used as a ' covering for their stores and ammunition. ' What they will have to cover and pro- ' tect these things with when they leave ' the coast, without the schooners, proba- ' bly Mr. Marcy can tell. Their course ' is through a prairie country, where there ' is no timber to make planks, and no ' saw-mills if there were any timber.— ' They will have streams to pass for which ' they have no means provided. Their ' provisions, as in the Florida war, will ' be destroyed by the climate and the ' rains. Their firearms will be entirely ' ruined by the exposure to the saline ' atmosphere for want of covers. In short ' another system of profligate expendi- ' ture, similar to that of Florida, may be ' expected. A thousand dollars a day ' has already been paid for the use of a ' steamboat, and we have no doubt shall ' soon hear, by the vouchers on file, of a ' hundred dollars a cord being paid for ' wood, and other things in proportion, ' as in the case alluded to."

The Choctaw State.

Some time ago (says the *Pennsylvanian*) we indicted an article which went the rounds of the newspapers in relation to a new State, to be composed of Indians. It has called forth the annexed capital article from the Racine (Wisconsin) Advocate:

We have already mentioned that PITCHLYNN, a Choctaw Chief, has been elected by that nation as their rapresentative *at Washington*, not *in Congress*, as some papers have thoughtlessly stated. All accounts concur in awarding to him the character of an intelligent and worthy citizen, possessing more than ordinary intellect, with a commanding influence among his people. It would be a magnanimous act on the part of Congress to admit the Choctaw nation, containing some eighty thousand inhabitans, into our Union, with the privileges of an independent State, and to introduce Mr. Pitchlyn on the floor of Congress as a representative of that noble aboriginal race of men whom we have supplanted.

In Wisconsin a community of aboriginal inhabitants, the "Brothertowns," have been denationalized as "Indians" by act of Congress, and fully invested with all the franchises, privileges, and immunities of the most favored citizens, eligible to the Gubernatorial office, as well as to to the Executive chair of the Union, being "native" born citizens of the United States. And the Brothertowns have vindicated their title to citizenship (theirs being the first case on record of such privileges having been extended to Indians) by demeaning themselves as a peaceful, moral, and intelligent community.

[The *Choctaws* are, we presume, the most advanced of all our aboriginal tribes in the arts of civilized life. Their country, west of Arkansas, exhibits the most gratifying proofs of their ameliorating progress. Cultivated fields, good farms, good dwellings, churches, schools, common, classical, and scientific—all these evidences of advanced civilization strike the eye on every hand.—*Nat. Int.*

Ronge, the Reformer.

His recent entrance into Worms, that ancient town, so celebrated for scenes of sublime interest during the Reformation under Luther is described in the foreign Journals as resembling some great public, political or triumphal entry.

He came, they say, followed by thousands on thousands, who greeted him with continual shouts of joy. Two of the most notable citizens (one an Israelite) voluntarily offered their residence for a place of worship, where the Reformed Catholic divine service should be performed. The inhabitants, Catholics and Protestants, undertook to arrange the place and succeeded in soon changing it into a well-adorned temple, with galleries and other accomodations. The number of persons wishing to attend was so large, however, that it was found necessary to resort to another expedient, and a tent was erected in the open air, in which more than 15,000 listened to the words of the great Reformer, which though simple, and without any oratorical ornament were very impressive, and produced a great effect. Since the time of Luther such a multitude of people never assembled here, and thousands of persons will from hence spread the seed of the new Church far and wide. It is a most interesting sight to see the reformer of the 19th century addressing the people with overwhelming power, in the very market place where Luther did so three hundred years before!

At Darmsdat, also, great crowds assembled to welcome him, whom he addressed from the balcony of the hotel, a few minutes after his arrival, thanking them in the most tender expressions, for the sympathy they evinced for the cause of reform.

The Coal Trade.

The Miners Journal (Pottsville, Pa.) of Saturday says:

"We feel happy in being able to announce to our readers this week that the shipments of coal from the Schuylkill region this year now exceed ONE MILLION TONS! and, should the present mild weather continue a little longer, we believe the quntity for the whole year will reach 1,100,000 tons. Untrammelled individual enterprise is the great secret which has caused this region to outstrip so far all its competitors, some of which commenced before us. The shipments this week are, by railroad 22,704, 01, by canal 8,839 05; total for the week 31,-543 06, showing an increase over last week of about 1,000 tons by railroad, and about 3000 by canal, which is caused by the unusual state of the weather. The demand for coal continues very brisk, and prices firm, with an upward tendency in the different markets. We still adhere to the opinion that, with the quantity the railroad can supply during the winter months, added to that in the market, there will be a sufficiency for all purposes."

Discovery of a Mine of Diamonds.

The French consul at Pahia has addressed a report to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at home announcing the discovery, at the distance of 80 leagues from that capital, of an abundant mine of diamonds—a source of incalculable wealth to the province. It lies in a desert place, uninhabited, and scarcely accessible, and was discovered by a mere accident. The head of a rich English company has already exported, it is said, nearly £200,-000 worth of its produce; and, as the working of the mine is left to any one who will work it, there is a race at present for its treasures. Eight or nine thousand emigrants, from all parts of Brazil, have already pitched their tents on the savage and unwholesome spot, and to the inhabitants of a crowded European state, the very thought of a jewel mine to be ransackad at pleasure—diamonds to be had for the fetching—is a temptation likely, we should think, to attract adventurers, even if the Upas tree stood in the way.

Important Discovery.

The St. Louis Missourian says that wild hemp has been found in the State of Missouri. A farmer from St. Louis co., being in a hemp ware-house, accidentally saw some Manilla hemp, made inquiry what it was, and, upon being informed, said he had produced something exactly like it from a weed on his farm, and that he would send in a sample, which he did; and it proves to be a variety of the Manilla hemp; resembling almost the New-Zealand hemp; but it is said to belong to the same genus as the New-Zealand, Sisal, and St. Domingo hemp, from which all our heavy cordage is made. If this can be found in any quantity, it is a valuable discovery.

[From Blackwood.

Each Light has its Shade.

With every joy we haste to meet,
  In hopefulness or pride,
There comes, with step as sure and fleet,
  A shadow by its side;
And ever thus that spectre chill
  With each fair bliss has speed,
And when the gladden'd pulse should thrill,
  The stricken heart lies dead.

The Poet's brow the wreath entwines—
  What weight falls on the breast?
Upon that sword where glory shines,
  The stain of life blood rest,
So, where the rosiest sunbeam glows,
  There lies eternal snow!
And Fame its brightest halo throws,
  Where death lies cold below.

Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The inportent services which Historical societies are calculated to render is strikingly suggested by the following letter to the Secretary of the Maryland Association, which we copy from the Baltimore American. One can scarcely read it without being in some degree impressed with the importance of collecting and preserving the minutest details of history, and this is the specific province of Historical Societies.—Pitts. Gazette.

QUINCY, 29th Oct. 1845.

TO BRANTZ MAYER, Esq., Baltimore:

Dear Sir:—I have to return you my warmest thanks for your letter of the 24th ult. and for the "Journal of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada in 1776 as one of the Commissioners from Congress." This document, and the introductory Memoir published with it, will furnish a precious contribution to the future Historian of our Revolution and War of Independence, as the name of Carroll will shine among the brightest of the founders of our Federative Republican Empire.

It is pleasing to perceive the growing interest taken by the rising generation in the collection and preservation of the historical details of the Revolutionary Conflict of our Fathers. The institution of Historical Societies in so many States of our Union promises to our posterity a pledge contradictory of the misanthropic declaration of Sir Robert Walpole, that all history is and must be false. It is, indeed, conformable to all experience that the history of periods, and of events pregnant with consequences affecting the condition of the human race, can be but imperfectly known to the actors and cotemporaries of them. There is a French work entitled History of Geart Events from Little Causes, and there are perhaps very few of the great events in the history of Mankind to which little causes have not largely contributed. I think it is a remark of Voltairs that POSTERITY IS ALWAYS EAGER FOR DETAILS:—and among the incidents of that convulsion of the family of civilized man, which began with the Writs of Assistants and the Stamp-Act, and, ended in the foundation of the proudest Empire that the world has ever known,—the relations of the Colonies of England swelling into Sovereign States with the conquered Colony of France ineffectually sought to be United with them the struggle of Freedom and Independence,—there are CAUSES OF DETAIL so widely different from those which operated on the Mass, that they will require the keenest perception and the profoundest meditation of the future philisophical Historian to assign to them their proper station and weight as elements in the composition of the complicated and wondrous tale. The Journal of Mr. Carroll will be among the most precious materials for the Narrative of that great movement in human affairs, and the Historical Society of Maryland has rendered no inconsiderable service to the future ages of our country by bringing it forth and publishing it to the world.

I am with great respect, dear sir, your very humble and obedient servant.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Congressional.

29th Congress---1st Session.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1845.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan, Mr. Jarnagin, of Tennessee, and Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, appeared in their seats today.

The resolution submitted yesterday for the appointment of a committee to unite with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the President of the United States, and inform that him Congress were ready to receive any communication from him, was adopted; and Mr. Speight and Mr. Upham were appointed the committee.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Sevier to classify the new Senators from the State of Florida was adopted.

Whereupon, the papers, with the respective numbers specified in the resolution, were by the Secretary put into the ballot box, when Mr. Levy drew No. 3, and is accordingly of the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1851; and Mr. Westcott drew No. 2, and is of the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1849.

Agreeably to notice given on yesterday Mr. Crittenden introduced the following bills, which were read and ordered a second reading:

A bill for the purchase by the United States of the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and a bill for improvement of the navigation of the rivers Ohio, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Mr. Breese submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day;

Resolved, That so much of the 34th rule as requires the appointment of the several standing committees by ballot at the present session be suspended and that the appointment be made by the President of the Senate.

Mr. Speight, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the duty had been performed, and that the President would make a communication to Congress forthwith.

A message in writing was then received from the President by the hands of his Private Secretary, the reading of which was commenced and continued for some length of time by the Secretary of the Senate; when, on motion of Mr. Sevier, the further reading was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Speight, it was ordered that three thousand five hundred copies of the Message, and fifteen hundred copies of the Message and accompanying documents, in addition to the usual number, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Speight submitted the following, which was ordered to lie over one day:

Resolved, That the President of the United Staids cause to be laid before the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, the report of the Board of Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1830," embracing the testimony on which the claims arising under said treaty have been allowed, together with the amount already issued.

Mr. Allen submitted the following, which lies over one day under the rules,

Resolved, That in addition to the copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents hitherto ordered to be printed for use of the Senate, there be printed for the use of the Senate twenty-five thousand copies of the Message, together with so much of the accompanying documents as relates to the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the Oregon Territory.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTARIVES.

In report of the proceedings of yesterday, it is stated that the following motion made by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, was rejected:

"That the rules of the House of Representatives, as they existed at the close of the last session of Congress, be for the present adopted as the rules of this House; and that a committee be appointed to revise the rules, and report to this House such alterations and amendments as may be deemed advisable."

This was an error; Mr. Holme's motion was agreed to, and Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Bowlin, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Reid, Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. Reuben Chapman, and Mr. Caleb B. Smith, were appointed a committee to revise the rules in pursuance of the motion.

Mr, McDowell, Mr. Hopkins, and Mr. Winthrop composed the Joint Committee on the part of the House, appointed yesterday to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that the two Houses of Congress had met, organized, and were ready to receive any communications he might have to make.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying the House that Mr. Speight and Mr. Upham had been appointed of the same committee on the part of the Senate.

ELECTION OF A CLERK.

Mr. Cobb moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Benjamin B. French be and is hereby appointed Clerk of this House for the 29th Congress.

The resolution was read and agreed to unanimously.

And so Benjamin B. Brench, Esq., is appointed Clerk to the House of Representatives for the 29th Congress.

OREGON.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll expressed his wish to present a memorial which he held in his hand, and stated to be from cituzens of the United States residing in Oregon.

The Chair said it could be done only by general consent.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, objected to taking up any business out of order. The resolution offered yesterday by his friend from Georgia, (Mr. Cobb,) respecting the choice of seats in the Hall was still pending, and as unfinished business was first in order.

Mr. Ingersoll stated that having received unpleasant news from home, touching a domestic affliction, he should be obliged to leave the city this afternoon, and was very desirous of presenting this petition before he left the House. If gentlemen persisted in objecting to this small indulgence, he must move that the rules be suspended; and after a little more conversation he made that motion.

The motion prevailed; and the rules being suspended—

Mr. Ingersoll presented the memorial. It is signed by —— ——, President, (it was impossible to decipher the hieroglyphics,) Joseph Gervey and Francis Revay, Vice Presidents, and by Charles E. Pickett, J. M. Holderness, Secretaries.

The memorial prays Congress to establish a distinct Territorial Goverment, to embrace Oregon and its adjacent sea coasts.

That the lands of the Wallamette valley and other necessary portions may be surveyed. and surveyors and land officers appointed and located at convenient points.

That DONATIONS of lands may be made, according to the faith pledged by the passage of a law through the United States Senate at the 2d session of the 27th Congress, entitled "A bill to authorize the adoption of measures for the occupation and settlement of the Territory of Orogon, for extending certain provisions of the laws of the United States over the same, and for other purposes."

That navy yards and marine depots may be established upon the river Columbia and upon Fugitt's Sound, and a naval force adequate to their protection be kept permanently in the adjacent seas.

That a public mail be established, to arrive and depart monthly, between Oregon city and Independence, in Missouri, and also such other local mail routes as are essential to the convenience and commerce of the Wallamette country and other settlements.

For the establishment of such commercial regulations as may enable them to trade in their own Territory at least with non-resident foreigners.

For adequate means of protection from numerous Indian tribes which surround them, for the purchase of territories which they are willing to sell, and for agents with authority to regulate intercourse between whites and Indians and between Indian tribes.

That all the overland routes may be thoroughly surveyed, and protection be given to emigrants.

That the star-spangled banner may be planted and unfurled over the territory, and kept standing and floating over it in a manner worthy the dignity and power of the nation.

The Clerk having read a portion of the memorial—

Mr. McDowell moved that the further reading be dispensed with.

Several voices, "Read on," "read on."

Mr. McDowell waived his motion.

And the Clerk made further progress in reading—

Mr. Bayley rose and said, that, as the reading of the memorial did not appear to be attended to, he would move that the further reading would be dispensed with, and that it lie on the table and be printed.

This motion was agreed to.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. Bayly moved that the House now proceed to elect a printer for the House of Representatives for the 29th Congress.

Mr. Garrett Davis moved to amend the motion as follows:

"Strike out all after the word 'Resolved,' and insert the words 'That a committee of five be appointed to let the printing of this House to the lowest bidder, after ten days' advertisement in the newspapers printed in this city; the person or persons to whom it may be let being required to give bond, with sufficient security, for the proper execution of the work; and the necessary printing in the mean time the Clerk of this House is required to have done by the printers for the last House."

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Here Mr. Davis was interrupted by appearance at the bar of the President's Private Secretary with the Annual Executive Message, which was received and read.

The reading of the message (which consumed an hour and fifty minutes) having been concluded—

Mr. Chapman, of Alabama; moved that the message do lie on the table, and that the usual number of copies thereof be printed.

Mr. C. also moved the previous question.

Mr. Broadhead sent to the table to have read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and that fifteen thousand copies WITH and twenty thousand WITHOUT the accompanying documents be printed for the use of the House, and that the printing be done by the printers hereafter elected.

Mr. Chapman accepted this as a modification of his motion; and

The previous question was then seconded, put, and carried; and, under its operation, the resolution submitted by Mr. Broadhead, and accepted by Mr. Chapman as a modification of his motion, was agreed to.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

The Speaker then announced that the question recurred on the motion of Mr. Bayly, that the House proceed to the election of a Public Printer, and on his amendment thereto proposed by Mr. Garrett Davis, which were under consideration when the message of the President was received.

Mr. G. Davis, who was entitled to the floor, said that, at this late hour of the day, (it was 3 o'clock, P. M.) he felt reluctance at resuming his argument, and would therefore move that the House adjourn.

And thereupon the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridiah.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1845.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, and, on motion of Mr. Speight, five thousand extra copies of the document were ordered to be printed.

Also, a Report of the Treasurer of the United States, with copies of the accounts for the third and fourth quarters of 1844, and the first and second quarters of 1845.

The resolution offered on yesterday by Mr. Breese giving the appointing of the Standing Committees of the Senate to the presiding officer, coming up in order, was laid over for another day.

Mr. Cameron presented the memorial of Joseph Nock, of the city of Philadelphia, praying compensation for loss sustained in consequence of the annulment of his contract for supplying the Post Office Department with mail locks and keys.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Speight was agreed to:

Resolved. That the President of the United States cause to be laid before the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, the report of the Board of Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 23d August, 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims arising under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, concluded in September, 1830," embracing the testimony on which the claims arising under said treaty have been allowed, together with the amount already issued.

Also, the following resolution offered by Mr. Allen on yesterday, was adopted:

Resolved, That in addition to the copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents hitherto ordered to be printed for use of the Senate, there be printed for the use of the Senate twenty-five thousand copies of the Message, together with so much of the accompanying documents as relates to the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Speight submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be communicated to the Senate, at as early a day as practicable, such information as he may possess, or may speedily obtain, with respect to the practicability and utility of a Fort or Forts on Ship Island, on the coast of Mississippi, with a view to the protection of the coast.

The Senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1845.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the operations of that Department for the past year.

Mr. Hannegan submitted the following resolution, which lies over one day:

Resolved, That the assistant messenger of the Senate be authorized by resolution of the 21st of February, 1855, to receive a continuance of the pay of a messenger for his future services in that capacity, and for the time he was so employed at the Executive session of the Senate in March, 1845.

The following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Breese, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That so much of the 34th rule as requires the appointment of the several standing committees by ballot at the present session be suspended, and that the appointment be made by the President of the Senate.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution—

Mr. Mangum rose and said he hoped, after the suggestions which had been made by him yesterday, that the honorable mover of this resolution would have been induced to refrain from pressing its adoption. He (Mr. M.) could have no objection, certainly no personal objection, to leave the matter entirely to the action of the present presiding officer. The ground on which he opposed the passage of the resolution was simply because he thought it involved, on the part of the Senate, an abandonment of their proper legislative duties. He had not had an opportunity, though he had them before him of looking into all the precedents upon this subject. But the case was a very different one from that where the power of appointing the standing committees devolved upon a President *pro tempore*, because in the latter case he is an officer who is responsible to the Senate, and, in case he should abuse the directionary power entrusted to him, he is liable to be removed. The Vice President of the United States, it seemed to him, is an officer who holds his office on a very different tenure, and who is in no respect responsible to the Senate for the manner in which he may discharge the trust confided to him. He did not know that it would at all affect the character of the committees to be appointed, whether the appointing power were exercised by the Vice President or by the Senate; yet, for decency sake, he would at least hope that no gentleman filling so high an office as that of Vice President, standing before the country in so responsible a position, would condescend to have thrust upon him this duty, where no responsibility attached. In the case of President *pro tempore* he was responsible not only to the country, but to that body, and must therefore show a proper deference to the will of the body; and this being the case, there was no maternal difference between this mode of making the appointments and ballotting for them by the Senate.—But with regard to having a list made out by a meeting of Senators constituting a certain party, which list is to govern the appointments in the hands of the presiding officer, he (Mr. M.) could not suppose that the gentleman who now occupies the exalted position of Vice President of the United States would for a moment consent to suffer himself to be dictated to in that way.

He believed, from looking cursorily through the records of the Senate, it would be found that the power of appointing the committees was never conferred upon the presiding officer of that body until the year 1823. In 1835 it was exercised by Mr. Calhoun, then Vice President. But so dissatisfied was the Senate with the exercise of that power, that during that very session the whole matter was reviewed and the rule was rescinded. From that time forward the power was never exercised until 1837, when Col. Richard M. Johnson was Vice President: and the reason for its exercise then was that it was an extra session of Congress called for a special purpose, and it was not expected that matters of general legislation would be brought forward. The condition of the Treasury at that period it was which gave occasion for the extraordinary session. And this being the specific and well-known object, it was not thought necessary to rescind the rule on that occasion.

His objection to the resolution then came to this: he thought that to confer this power upon an officer in nowise responsible, would be on the part of the Senate an abdication of its duty, and that a great evil must arise from such a course. Suppose the presiding officer be opposed to a majority of the Senate, he would have it in his power to thwart the views of that majority. He cared not a button as to how the appointments were made in this particular instance, but he did desire that the exercise of its constitutional duties should rest with the Senate, unless they could be made to devolve upon an officer distinctly responsible to the Senate

Mr. Allen said, before submitting the few observations which he designed to make in reply to the remarks of the gentlemen from North Caralina, he desired to say that the resolution now before the Senate had emanated from no caucus of the Democratic members of that body.—It was not the dictate of party, nor was it the offspring, so far as he could judge, of any party-feeling which might exist in the Senate.

It was offered by the distinguished and judicious Senator from Illinois, because the Senator found that the recent practice of the Senate has been in strict conformity with the course prescribed in that resolution. Having, then, stated that the resolution proceed from no concerted action on the part of the Democratic portion of that body, he would proceed, with the leave of the Senate, to make a few remarks in answer to what had been said by the gentleman on the other side. And first of all, as to the matter of responsibility, for that was the first point made by the distinguished Senator fron North Carolina. The gentleman predicted his argument upon the idea that the presiding officer of this body does not stand in the relation of responsibility to this body which he would occupy if he were an officer temporally presiding and elected by the Senate itself. His answer was, that the resonsibility of that officer is even greater that than of an officer temporally elected by the Senate. The responsibility of the Vice President of the United States it is true, not to the Senate, but the Senate's masters—the States and the People. His resposibility was a responsibility to the fount, the source, of all political authority. It was to that source from which he derived the right to preside, according to the terms of the constitution, over the deliberations of that body. Where could there be a higher responsibility, save that to Heaven itself, that the responsibility of a public officer to the great mass of the American people? It was a responsibility which operated more coercively than that which was due merely to the Senate of the United States.

But it might be said that an officer selected to preside temporally over the Senate by that body itself, holds a more intimate relation to it than the Vice President of the United State can do, and that for this reason the Senate should hesitate to confide to that officer in the same manner and to the same extent as to the temporary one. This would be a good argument enough if the action of the Senate concerned the Senate only; but when it is recollected that the Senate is taken from the primary source of all authority, and responsible itself to the same source from which the Vice President derives his authority, the argument ceases to have any force. Is this an action of the Senate which concerns the Senate alone? No, sir; it has reference to the law-making power, and that power concerns the whole Republic.

But it was said there was a want of decency in this proceeding——

Mr. Mangum. The Senator entirely misunderstands what I said. I said, for the sake of decency I should be unwilling to presume that so distinguised an officer of the Government would submit to be dictated to by a portion of the bodp over which he is called to peside.

Mr. Allen. Precisely; and this is the best of all arguments why that distinguished officer should have the control of this matter, because, as the Senator says, he will act independently of all dictation. It is the very best of human reasons. The very argument used by the Senator in an argument in favor of the resolution. If the facts were the reverse of what they are—if that officer were subject to dictation, his argument would be a good argument, as he designed it, against the resolution.

The views of the Vice President are understood by the nation to be in conformity with the views of a majority of this body. The majority of this body is responsible to the country for the action of the body; and bearing this responsibility, it is but right that the majority should direct the action of the body.

After some further remarks from Mr. Allen, Mr. Breese made some remarks in support of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Benton, who quoted from the Register of Debates to show that the mode now proposed to be pursued was an unusual one, and that hitherto it had been considered objectionable.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays. and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison. Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt. Dix, Fairfield, Jenness, Levy, Lewis, Niles, Semple, Sevier Speight, Sturgeon, Turney—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Benton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Brittendon, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Westcott—21.

So the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, it was resolved that the standing committees be elected on Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned over until Monday.

Foreign News.

From Bicknell's Reporter.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

☞By the arrival at New York of the packet-ship "Queen of the West," we have foreign news four days later; and by the arrival at Boston of the Steamship Cambria, we have advices to the 18th ult. from Liverpool.

A Correspondent of the Commercial, a passenger on board the Steamer, writes "off Boston, Dec. 4—During the week following the sailing of the steamer 4th Nov., the Cotton Market remained in the same inactive state as then advised—week ending 14th Nov, a better feeling and larger sales' The consequence an 1-8d better could be done than at that dull time previous; the three days ending 18th Nov., there was no change.

That day we had "Great Britain" and Boston steamer of Nov. 1. Next day, (that when we sailed,) I think the feeling was duller. and I heard of the limits being still reduced on large orders for cotton sent out to the U. S.

The accounts of the Potato crop are still unfavorable. Corn markets keep steady; there will be disappointment in the United States that the government do not now seem to act on opening the ports, nor the averages for wheat (from its comparative inferior quality) seem to act as quickly as expected in lowering the duty on foreign. which is still 15s per quarter, and not expected soon under 13s."

The rumors brought by the last arrival, of a probable opening of the ports for bread stuffs, are not confirmed, but rather discountenanced, though it is still believed that before long foreign wheat and flour will be admitted at the lowest rate of duty on the sliding scale.

The railway speculation continued active, though the Bank of England had raised the interest on discounts to 3½ per cent, and a farther advance to 4 per cent was expected.

Professor Morse arrived in the Cambria. He has in charge the ratified treaty between Bavaria and the United States, transmitted by Henry Wheaton, United States Minister at Berlin; and also the proposed commercial treaty between Belgium and the United States.—He has also despatches for the Department of State, and for Postmaster General, from Louis McLane, United States Minister to England.

Rufus Prime, Esq, of New York, is also a passenger in the Cambria, and bearer of despatches from the U. States Legation in Paris to the Department of State.

The Cambria, on Wednesday last, boarded and exchanged papers with steamship Britannia, from Boston. 2d instant, for Liverpool.

POTATOES.

The London Globe of the 17th of November says:

"There is a visable improvement in the quality of the potatoes introduced into the London market during the last few weeks."

Of the Potatoes the European Times says—

The fine weather which has ruled in country during the last fortnight, enabled the farmer to take the best precautions for arresting the disease to which the Potates are subject, and much good has been done in the way of saving what was thought to have been irrecoverably lost

Nevertheless, it is clear, from all that has transpired, that the injury to the esculent has been very serious, and as far as the poor of Ireland are concerned, the evil must cause hardship, and its concomitant—disease.

THE PORTS NOT OPENED.

The Steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie; which left Boston on the first of November, Halifax on the fourth, and St. Johns (N. F.) on the ninth, (after being ashore on Cape Race,) arrived at Liverpool on the 18th.

It appears settled that the ports will not be opened, and the European Times in the following article. ascribes this determination to the Duke of Willington.

The state of England since we last addressed our readers, has been very peculiar, and extremely exciting. The feeling then was, that, pressed on all hands by the cries of the country and the urgency of the case, Ministers would open the ports by an order in Council for the free admission of every description of grain. Everything, in fact, indicated such a result.

The Cabinet had protracted, and, it was said, angry sittings; the fears of the public were becoming serious; the accounts of the pototoe crop from all parts of the country—we had almost said from all the world—especially from Ireland, were really alarming; the price of grain, until checked by the prevailing feeling that the corn-laws would be suspended, was rising daily.

All this combined with the panic in the share market, and the utter prostration of the buoyancy and speculation which existed only a short time previous in rampant impetuosity, caused the opening of the ports to be looked to with hope and with certainly, as a thing that must be. But the quidnuncs have been doomed to disappointment—THE PORTS WILL NOT BE OPENED!

Secrets. hermetically sealed, sometimes ooze out no one can tell how; and those who profess to be wise in the workings of Cabinets, declare that the opposition came, not from the First Minister of the Crown, but from the conqueror of Napolean; that the commercial spirit of the Premier was overruled by the constitutional prejudices of the soldier, and that the old motto, *cedent arma togæ*, was in this case reversed. So runs the gossip of the clubs.

GRAIN.

A London letter says—Meanwhile the trade in Wheat has remained very quiet; and though no material change has occurred in prices at any of the leading provincial markets, an unwillingness to get into stocks has been very prevalent owing to which considerable difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the supplies brought forward by farmers at some of the markets in the agricultural districts.

Of spring corn the deliveries from the growers have been more than equal to the demand, and prices of barley and oats have tended downwards in alf parts of the kingdom.

By our advices from Scotland, it appears that the dull accounts from the South had not been without influence on the trade in corn; and both at Edinburgh and Glasgow wheat was dull of sale, on Wednesday, while oats, barley, &c. were obtainable at reduced terms.

THE OREGON.

The Oregon Question was beginning to excite some alarm again, as the time approaches for the President's Message. Wilmer's Liverpool Times says—

"It is rumored here—the intelligence which came to hand yesterday by the Hibernia gave confirmation to the statement—that Mr. Polk will take high ground on the question. At any time of less depression than the present, such an impression would have made itself felt on the market. and it may do so yet. as the intelligence by the Hibernia only came to hand when the business portion of the day had been partially consumed. This vexed question of the Oregon has it is said, occupied a great deal of the Cabinet's attention during their late frequent and protracted sittings, but on the Cotton market no perceptable impression has been made.

SUFFERING IN IRELAND.

Meetings have been held in Ireland, to take into consideration the state of the potato crop of the country, and resolutions were passed, and submitted to Sir Robert Peel, asking for the openening of the ports; to stop the distillation of grain, and the granting of a loan of a million and a half, to supply their present necessities. The following letter from the Prime Minister to Lord Cloncurry, the Chairman of the Mansion House Committees in Dublin, cities the specific suggestions submitted to him by the Committees, as follows:

Whitehall Nov. 10, 1845.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the 7th November, which bears your Lordship's signature, earnestly calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to the calamity with which Ireland is threatened by the failure, through disease of the potato crop, and suggesting for the consideration of the Government the following measures,—

1. The opening of the ports of Ireland for all kinds of human food, free of duty.

2. The closing of the ports of Ireland against the exportation of oats, either ground or whole.

3. That the consumption of oats by cavalry regiments in Ireland be diminished as much as possibly can be with safety to the public service.

4. That the distillation from grain be suspended in Ireland; due precaution being taken to prevent illicit distillation.

5. That there be immediately raised money, by way of loan, to the extent of one million and a half at least, and chargeable to Irish resources, such as the department of Woods and Forests, &c., and the amount of such loan be applied in the first instance to the increasing the quantity and decreasing the price of food in Ireland.

6. The forming of dranaries in each of the Poorlaw Unions and other localities throughout Ireland, as to bring food within the reach of all its inhabitants.

7. The setting the people to work without any delay, by urging on and assisting in the construction of railways, and also in the works of drainage, as recommended by the Government Commissioners, and other works of local utility.

I give full credit to the assurance that in making this communication, your Lordship and those who are parties to it are influenced by no other motive than the desire to aid the Government in the efforts they are making to avert or mitigate the impending evil.

I shall without delay submit this as I have submitted all other representations which have reached me on this painful subject, to my colleagues in the service of her Majesty.

Although considerations of public policy and of public duty prevent me from entering, in this acknowledgment of your Lordship's communication, into a discussion in respect to the advantage of the particular measure recommended for immediate adoption, yet I beg to assure your lordship that the whole subject is occupying the unremitting attention of her Majesty's confidential advisers.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

The Lord Cloncurry.

The Government obviously does not see the necessity of opening the ports, and the London Times denounces the Minister vehemently for blindness.

PAY UP!!!

ACCORDING to a late Law, unless the State tax due from the several counties be paid into the State Treasury by the 1st of January 1846, five per cent interest is to be added to the amount.—The collectors of Somerset county must therefore pay up immediately or costs will be made. F. WEIMER,
JNO. R. KING.
PETER BERKEY,
dec2 '45 Commissioners.

Valuable
REAL ESTATE
in Somerset,
for sale on reasonable terms.

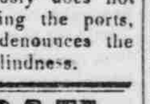
THE subscriber will sell the house and lot which he now occupies, situate on Main street in the Borough of Somerset, on accommodating terms.

ALSO, an out-lot, adjoining the borough, containing one entire square being in meadow and under good fence. Persons wishing to purchase cheap property will do well to call and examine.

sept2 '45 3m WM P SCPELL.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Addison township, Somerset county, a Red Steer with some white on his back and belly, and a slit in his brisket, supposed to be about a year and a half old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, ane take him away or he will be disposed of as the law dirdets.



nov25 '45 JOHN A MITCHELL.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Urick, late of Somerset county, dec'd; he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them without delay legally authenticated, and those who know themselves indebted to make immediate payment. ISAAC HUGUS,
dec9 '45-6t Adm'r.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike road company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township, on the 1st Monday (5th day) of January next, to elect one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
nov18 President.

☞Bedford Inquirer publish 3 times and charge Company.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 50 a 6 00
Wheat,	per bushel,	1 00 a 1 10
Rye,	"	a 0 50
Corn,	"	50 a 0 55
Oats,	"	35 a 0 40
Potatoes	"	31 a 0 37
Apples,	"	31 a 0 37
" dried	"	37 a 0 50
Peaches dried	"	1 00 a 1 25
Butter,	per pound,	15 a 0 18
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	3 a 0 5
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	10 a 0 12
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$4 40 a 4 50
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	45 a 50
Corn	40 a 00
Oats	33 a 37
Barley,	00 a 00
Bacon, hams, per lb	8 a 00
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll.	8 a 00
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	1 00 a 1 50
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	2 00 a 2 25
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	00 a 00
Seeds, Clover	4 00 a 0 00
" Timothy	1 37 a 1 50
" Flaxseed	00 a 1 00
Wool	22 a 33

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	—
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3

Illinois.

State Bank	40 ¦ Shawnetown —

Missouri.

State bank	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1845.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No, 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

MONEY TO BE SAVED!

Read! Read!! Read!!!

Persons indebted to us longer than six months, are requested to make payment before the 1st of January next. Those interested will save money by attending to this notice.

The Late Foreign News.

The Foreign news which we publish to-day will be read with interest. It will be seen that the Oregon question occupies at this time a portion of the British Cabinet's attention, and that contrary to previously formed opinions, the British Ports have not been opened for the admission of foreign bread-stuffs. The latter circumstance will affect the markets in the United States; and the Baltimore Patriot states, that the demand for flour and wheat has already been diminished and City Mills and Howard Street flour had been offered at $6, but found no buyers. In Boston prices have declined 25 cents, and the New York Journal of Commerce states, that in that city "the price of flour is not fixed, and the feeling is downwards."

Effects of the Message.

We learn from good authority that the President's Message has had a very material effect upon business in the eastern cities. Apprehending a reduction of the Tariff and the establishment of a Sub-Treasury, as recommended by the President, Merchants and Manufacturers are beginning to contract their business, money is uncommonly scarce and commands a high interest, and a decline in the prices of produce is confidently expected.

Shall we have War?

All eyes are now turned toward Washington to see what course Congress will take in regard to Oregon. If the suggestion of the President should be carried out and England be notified of the intention of our Government to take possession of the Territory, it will be considered on all hands as tantamount to a declaration of war, and may have a favorable influence upon business. It is not likely, however, that Congress will take any definite action upon the subject early in the session.

Treasury Report.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress on the 3d instant, which we shall spread at length before our readers so soon as we can command space for that purpose. We may state in advance, however, that the Report takes fully as decided ground against the present Tariff as that which the President took in his Message.

The Express.

The Express which carried the President's Message from Cumberland to Pittsburg, via Somerset, performed the whole distance according to the account given in the Pittsburg papers, in something like 10 hours. The first 66 miles, we understand, were run in 5 hours.

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

Persons desirous of procuring full and and correct reports of the proceedings of the Legislature during the ensuing session, are referred to the advertisement of the editor of the Pennsylvania Telegraph in another column of this paper.

Report of the Post Master General.

From the Report of the Post Master General, accompanying the President's Message, we have compiled the followins fact for the information of our readers: —Constitution.

Extent in miles of post roads over which mails were transported on 30th June, 1845	143,844
Amount of transportation during the year ending do.	35,634,269
On horseback and in sulkeys	11,225,631
By stages and coaches,	17,924,046
By steamboats and railroads	6,484,592
Which cost	$2,905,504
On horseback and in sulkeys	584,482
By stages and coaches	1,476,079
By railroad and steamboat	843,439
For local and mail agents and messengers incidental to railroads and steamboats	37·513
Number of contractors employed by the Department 30th June, 1845	3,277
do mail agents	30
do messengers	114
do local agents	13
The amount in miles of transportation EXCEEDED last year by	324,655
The cost was LESS by	$62,791
Number of post offices 30th June, 1845,	14,183
do do established preceding year	352
do do discontinued preceding year	269
do do this year	14,003
Number of postmasters appointed during the year,	3,033
On account of deaths or resignations,	1,897
do change of site of post office	17
do removals,	753
do commissions expired and not re-appointed,	14
do establishment of new post offices	352
516 contractors have been fined to the extent of	$10,521 50
The revenue of the Department was	4,289;841 80
The expenditures	4,320,731 99
The nett revenue, after deducting commissions of postmasters, and contingent and incidental expenses	2,942,217 27

Estimates falling off from change in rates of postage at 45 per cent. Assuming this to be correct, and that the savings on contracts let and to be let will equal the expenses on new routes and improved service, there will be a diminution of means $1,323,997.

The reduction of cost of transportation of mails in New England States and N. York for the year ending 30th June NEXT, while the same amount of service will be performed as last year, will be $352,732.

The letting of new routes in the above States will amount to $36,200.

Of 67 railroad contracts in those States, only 35 have been adjudged in consequence of exorbitant demands. The railroad service performed is ONE TENTH part of the whole; the pay they receive ONE FIFTH part.

Should there be a similar saving in the other divisions in letting the new contracts, there will be a further saving—

In the Western section in the year ending the 30th of June, 1847, of $335,-000;

Southern section in year ending 30th June, 1848, of $238,000;

Middle section in year, ending 30th June, 1849, of $180,000;

The compensation to postmasters and expenses of offices for the year ending 30th June, 1845, $1,409,875 18.

The resignations consequent upon the new law, previous to the issuing of the circular giving the postmasters the same compensation as last year, amount to over 3,000.

Alludes to the frauds committed under the weight system, one envelope which accidentally broke, and was marked post paid $1,60, contained 100 letters, which were liable to $10,00 postage.

Recommends if the weight system is to be continued, its reduction to a quarter of an ounce for a single postage.

In 1838, the weight of the mails for one week in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond, was tested, and the whole weight amounted to 55,241 lbs.

The newspapers weighed,	54,858 "
Periodicals do	8,857 "
Letters free and taxable, do	1,916 "

At present, he believes the printed matter is NINE-tenths of the weight conveyed, and that it pays only ONE-tenth of the expense.

He recommends that the rates of postage be hereafter 5 cents for a single letter under 50 miles.

10 cents for a single letter over 50 miles and under 300 miles.

15 cents for a single letter over 300 miles.

These rates he proposes to continue until the 30th June, 1848, and then abolish the 15 per cent rate, and restore the rates as at present. He recommends also the restoration of the former rates of postage on printed matter, giving the right to the publishers of conveying such matter out of the mails if they think proper; also, a limitation of the number of exchange papers which editors may send and receive free of postage, instancing the fact that there are now from 1700 to 1800 newspaper establishments, as proof of the abuse which may be practised under the law as at present. Also, the restoration of the franking privilege to the postmasters; and that all persons who, under the old law, being in the employ of government, had the privilege of receiving letters free, should have that privilege restored to them. He also recommends most strenuously and energetically, the making of PAYMENT OF ALL POSTAGE IMPERATIVE UPON THE SENDERS. The report states that there are estimated to be not less than 300,000 dead letters returned to the Post Office Department quarterly; and during the first quarter under the operation of the new law, 400,000, the postage on which is lost to the Government, as well an immense amount of printed matter which is never taken out of the offices. The magnetic telegraph between Baltimore and Washington has cost between the 1st of April and 1st of October, $3,244 99, (including Prof. Morse's salary) and the receipts have been $413 44.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45 3m

MARRIED.

On Sunday the 3d of November by Henry Landis Esq., Mr. JOSEPH BOVER, to Miss MARGRET HANCOCK, all of Jenner tp.

On the same day by the same, Mr. JOSEPH KIMMEL, to Miss ELIZABETH HOSLER, all of Somerset tp.

On Sunday the 7th December by the same Mr. JOHN KEISER, of Somerset tp., to Miss ISABELLA ALLEN, of Stoystown bor.

On Tuesday the 9th inst., by the same Mr. JOHN SPINLER, of Somerset tp., to Miss DEBORAH PEISHEL of Westmoreland county.

On Tuesday the 18th ult., by the Rev. David Earhart, Doctor W. J. WILSON, of Leechburgh, Armstrong county, to Miss SARAH J. PATTON, of Somerset Pa.

On Sunday the 30th Nov., by the Rev. John Boling, Mr. SYMMS C. H. McCHESNEY, of Petersburg, to Miss MARGRET BRUCE, of Somerfield.

In the Green Glades, Allegheny co., Md, on the 24th ult. by Rev. J. W. Fribley, Mr. SAMUEL BROOK, of Petersburg Somerset county Pa., to Miss MARGARET ANN LOARE, of the former place.

DIED:

On Thursday the 4th inst., JOHN LEANDER son of Samuel and Catharine Kurtz, aged 3 years 9 months and 8 days.

On Monday morning 8th inst., SARAH HILDEBRAND daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Picking, of Jenner tp, aged 4 years 11 months and 19 days; her sickness was of short duration. Thus—

"Life is a span, a fleeting hour,
How soon the vapour flies!
Man is a tender, transient flower,
That e'en in blooming dies."

LUTHERAN
Conference Meeting.

THE CLERGY AND CONGREGATIONS, COMPOSING THE CONFERENCE DISTRICT OF SOMERSET COUNRY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGHENY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF PENN'A,

Are hereby notified, that the first meeting of their Conference will be held in the Lutheran Church at Centreville, commencing on Thursday the 8. of January next, at candlelight. Each pastoral district is expected to send one delegate to accompany the Pastor. All the brethren are urgently invited to attend, as business of importance requires their attention.

M. F. PFAHLER, Pastor Loci.
dec5 '45 P. RIZER, S. P.

Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet in the Lyceum room on Friday Evening next.

Question for discussion.

Is the will of man free?

Essayist, J. J. Schell.

Those interested will please attend.
A. S. RUNNELLS, Sec.

Books! Books!! O Yes!!!

COBBS Series; Smith's Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, Smith's Church Harmony; Bibles; Slates; Stationary, &c, for sale cheap by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

Military Notice.

THE officers and soldiers within the bounds of the 2d Brigade, 12th Division, P M, composed of the counties of Somerset and Cambria, are requested to meet at the house of Joseph G Brown, in the borough of Johnstown, on Saturday the 20th of December next, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent said Brigade in the Military Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 20th January, 1846,
dec16'43 J W GEARY, C G

To the heirs and legal representatives of Valentine Hoon, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Allegheny in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 30th day of January, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law. At which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
dec16'45 Sheriff.

Private Sale.

A Valuable tract of LAND. in Turkeyfoot tp.

THERE is offered at private sale between this and the 1st day of January next, (after which time it will be rented if not sold,) a valuable tract of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, adjoining lands of Michael Sanner, Laughlin McNeil and others, being the property of Richard Wistar of Philadelphia, the same tract whereon Alexander Cunningham now lives. The said tract contains about

274 ACRES,

thirty-five or forty acres of which are clear with a small HOUSE and CABIN BARN thereon erected.

Title indisputable—possession given on the first day of April next.—Terms cash or one third in hand and the balance in yearly payments with interest.

ROSS FORWARD, Attorney
dec16'45 for Richard Wistar.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I gave to Jacob Pile of Milford township, Somerset co., three notes of hand, dated on the 15th of September, 1845, one calling for ten dollars, and the other two for five dollars each, one due 3 months months after date, and the others 5 and 9 months after date. Not having received value for the same, I hereby caution all persons against taking an assignment of either or all of said notes, as I shall not pay them unless compelled by law.
dec16'45 JONATHAN PILE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 128.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels," in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a charter of incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for 3 weeks that the application has been made. By the court,
dec16'45 A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 129.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church" of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks, that the application has been made. By the court,
dec16'45 A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y.

In the Corrt of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 130.

IN the matter of the application of "Christs Evangelical Lutheran Church" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Peansylvania for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, December 8th, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid church was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the Court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks that the application has been made.
By the court,
dec18'45 A. J. OGLE, Pro't'y.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of January next, the following real estate, late the property of Andrew Bird, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land situate

in Addison township, adjoining lands of John P. H. Walker, John A Mitchell, Robert Robison and others, containing 270 acres more or less, on which are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings.

—ALSO—

One other tract adjoining lands of John A Mitchell, Robert Robison Thomas Glissen James Wilkins and others, containing

260 acres more or less,

on which are erected a dwelling house barn and other buildings.

Terms—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually, during her lifetime, and at her death to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representives of said deceased. One third of the balance in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured on the property by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Hanna, administrator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,
W. H. Picking.
Dec16 '45-4t, Clerk.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE; 2 bbls MOLASSES; Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

WOOD AND COAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Somerset county, till the 1st of January next, for the delivery of wood and coal for the Court House and Jail for the ensuing year.

F. WEIMER,
J. R. KING,
P. BERKEY,
dec16'45 Commissioners.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Redding B. Conover, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of the estate of Joshua Cooper, Esq, deceased.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W. Pearson and Isaac Hugus, Esqs, appointed Auditors to distribute the funds in the hands of said Administrator, to and among those entitled to receive it.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th December, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

TKE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearsen, on Thursday the 15th day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
S W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,
dec16'45 Auditors.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of George Seese, deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, William H Postlethwaite, Samuel W Pearson and Daniel Weyand, Esqs, appointed Auditors to ascertain and settle the advancements, and make the distribution of the estate to and among the persons entitled to the same.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Wednesday the 14th day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

WM H POSTLETHWAITE,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
DANIEL WEYAND,
dec17'45 Auditors.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of Frederick Younkin deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W Pearson and Isaac Hugus, appointed Auditors to ascertain advancements and distribute the real and personal estate, among the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, 1845

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the house of Isaac Ankeny on Friday the 16th day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,
dec16'45 Auditors.

Orphans' Caurt Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 7th day of February next, the following real estate, late the property of Jacob Grove, deceased viz:

One tract of Land,

situate in Shade township, containing forty acres, more or less, with a cabin house and barn thereon erected, bounded by lands of Samuel Kimmel, David Zimmerman, and others.

—ALSO—

One other tract or parcel

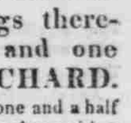
of land, containing seven acres, more or less, adjoining the above described tract.

Terms—one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments.

Attendance will be given by Jonathan Statler. Administator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court.
W. H. PICKING,
Dec. 16 1845. Clerk.

Stray Heiffer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, in November last, a BLACK 3 year old



HEIFFER, with a white head; no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.
dec16'45 DAVID PHILIPPI.

Administrator's Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed at public vendue or outcry, at the house of Gen J Hite, in the borough of Stoystown, in said county, on Saturday the 17th January next, (1846,) the following real estate, late the property of John Statler, dec'd, a certain tract of land, situate on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road, part in Shade and part in Stonycreek township's, containing

238 Acres and allowance,

conveyed to intestate, by James Frazier, by deed dated on the eleventh day of March, 1840, composed of part of two tracts of land; one thereof surveyed on a warrant in the name of Jacob Zigler, and the other in the name of John Statler, adjoining lands of said intestate, on the north, south, east and west, with about fifty-five acres cleared, one

two story log house, one log barn, and o-

ther buildings thereon erected, and one APPLE ORCHARD.

ALSO another certain one and a half story house and stable, together with a lot and a half of ground, situate in the borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, on the south side of Main street, adjoining John Snyder on the west, and an alley on the east numbered three on the general plan of said town.

ALSO, a certain other lot situate in said borough of Stoystown, on the south side of the Greensburg and Stoystown turnpike road, adjoining lands of George Hartzell, Esq, and others, with the appurtenances.

TERMS—one third of purchase money in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Isaac Ankeny, administrator of dec'd.

By the court,
WM H PICKING,
dec16'45 Clerk.

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

The session of the Legislature which is just at hand, we have reason to believe will be one that will excite much interest amongst the people of the Commonwealth, and induce a desire to obtain accurate reports of its proceedings through a paper published at the seat of Government,

We have engaged intelligent and competent Reporters for the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall publish in the Telegraph full and impartial reports of the same up to the latest hours of publication, and send to subscribers at the rates specified below.

We shall also be enabled to give the latest Congressional Intelligence, with the Political news at Washington, having engaged intelligent and experienced correspondents at Washington City, for that purpose.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be published Semi-weekly, at $2 for the session, or $3 for the whole year.

SIX copies of the paper will be sent to one office for $10 during the session, or for $15 the year, to be paid in advance.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be sent to subscribers once a week at $2 per annum and will contain Literary, as well as General, Legislative and Congressional news.

CHEAP SESSION TELEGRAPH.

For the purpose of placing the proceedings of the legislature within the reach of every one, we have made arrangements to issue the Telegraph once a week at the low price of ONE DOLLAR for the session, in all cases to be in advance. The weekly session Telegraph will be made up of the Legislative, Congressional and General News that appear in the semi-weekly paper, and will be issued from the press every Monday morning,

☞ Persons procuring five subscribers and forwarding $5, shall receive a copy for their trouble. THEO FENN

Harrisburg, Nov. 26, 1845.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Lydia has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date, 24th day of October, 1845. SAMUEL REAM.

Turkeyfoot, Oct 24 '45-dec2-3t*

Stray Sheep.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Somerset township, about the 9th of November last, 9 head of

SHEEP, marked with a hole in the left ear, and one has a bell on. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away; or they will be disposed of as the law directs.
dec2 ABRAHAM PILE, Sr.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

Advertisements will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Advertisements inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

WINTER IS COMING.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Winter is coming! who cares? who cares?
Not the wealthy and proud, I trow;
"Let it come," they cry, "what matters to us
How chilly the blast may blow?

"We'll feast and carouse in our lordly halls,
The goblet of wine we'll drain,
We'll mock at the wind with shouts of mirth,
And music's echoing strain."

"Little care we for the biting frost,
While the fire gives forth its blaze;
And what to us is the dreary night,
While we dance with the warlight's rays!"

'Tis thus the rich of the land will talk;
But think! oh, ye pompous great,
That the harrowing storm ye laugh at within
Falls bleak on the poor at the gate.

They have blood in their veins, ay, pure as thine,
But naught to quicken its flow;
They have limbs that feel the whistling gale,
And shrink from the driving snow.

Winter is coming—oh! think ye great,
On the roofless, naked, and old;
Deal with them kindly, as man with man,
And spare them a tithe of your gold!

Wit and Humor.

Jones' Last.—Jones says that the other day he was in a steamboat above St. Louis, and there was a raw Hoosier on board. At night when the folks went to bed, Mr. Hoosier lay down with his boots on. The steward, seeing this, walks up and politely says:

"Sir, you have lain down with your boots on."

Mr. Hoosier calmly raises his head, and looking down at his boots, innocently replies,

"It won't hurt 'em; they are not the best pair,"

Comic Grammar.—"Class in grammar may come on the floor. Now, John, commence—'All the world in debt.'—Parse world."

"World is a general noun, common metre, objective case, but governed by Miller."

"Very well. Sam, parse debt."

"Debt is a common noun, impressive mood, and dreadful case."

"That'll do. You learn mighty fast."

"Here, you little rascal, walk up and account for yourself—where have you been?"

"After the gals, dad?"

"Don't you know better than that?—Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"

The Farmer.

The Farmer's Winter Song.

There is a time the wise men saith,
For all things to be done;
To plough, to sow, to reap—as roll
Successive seasons on.
For pleasure, too, in flowry spring,
In fragrant summer's vales,
In fruitful autumn's yellow fields,
In winter's evening tales.

And though the fields are bleak and drear,
The forest's verdure gone—
And all is withered, cold, and sere,
In garden, field and lawn;
There's something left and much to cheer,
And charm the Farmer's heart;
For wintry winds to harvest hope,
Great influence impart.

And while he views the drifting snow,
And treads the frozen earth—
He has a home his garners full
And social blazing hearth!
And thus he sings whate'er pervade
The earth or sky at morn;
Of Winter's winds and summer's suns,
The Farmer's hope is born!

Take Care that your Stock is not Exposed.

Leibig, the distinguished German Chemist, asserts that "Our clothing is to be considered nearly in the light of an equivalent for a certain amount of food," in all situations where the body is kept warm and comfortable by the protection of suitable garments, the demand for food, in order to sustain the natural functions of the system, will be less than where the protection is scanty or but ill adapted to serve the purpose for which it is designed.—Now this observation applies with no less force to the management of domestic animals than the management of ourselves, and our children. A cow, forced to stand exposed to the weather in inclement seasons, to repose on the cold ground, or in a barn or hovel where the piercing night blasts have free access, necessarily requires a far larger amount of food than one carefully sheltered and provided with a comfortable stall and bed. The difference in the amount of food consumed by animals treated in the different styles above indicated, has been demonstrated by actual and repeated experiments, to be from 25 to 100 per cent. in favor of the latter! But this is not all. Exposure torpifies and emasculates the system, paralyzes the stomach, and opens a door for the introduction of many a fearful disease. An animal, habitually exposed to cold, usually falls away. If a cow, "she shrinks her milk," if an ox he will experience a loss of vivacity and become stupid and inert, and but feebly prepared to answer the too often exorbitant draft made upon his muscular powers under the yoke.—Maine Cultivator.

[*From the Franklin Farmer.*

CHARCOAL FOR DISEASED LUNGS IN HOGS.

Mr. Editor:—As the rearing and fattening of hogs has become a business of great importance to the west, and especially to our own corn-growing state; and as new and terrible diseases have made their appearance within the last few years, among that class of our domestic animals, I, as a common sufferer with my brother farmers, have been trying to ascertain the cause of, and remedy for the one which I have suffered the most by, and which I shall call your attention more particularly to. It is admitted I believe by pathologists, that diseases may, and do change their type in the same latitude, and become more & more malignant as the population becomes more dense and the country becomes older; thus our own intermittent has degenerated into the more deadly typhus fever; thus that which we once called quincy or swelling of the throat in swine, has now assumed a more malignant type, and requires a different treatment; the cause is the same, but the effect is not always instantaneous or accompanied by the same symptoms or results. I think it may be safely assumed that most of the diseases, if not all, that hogs are liable to are produced by sudden transitions from heat to cold; and as do not, like most other animals, perspire through the pores of the skin over the whole surface of the body. but through small orifices on the legs and throat, which are constantly liable to obstruction, and especially in the winter season, when the animals in large numbers bed together, producing great heat and free perspiration for a short time; but from the restiveness of their nature they are often changing the position first assumed all tending to affot the mediums of respiration and thus lay the foundation of disease and death by alternating between heat and cold through the winter. Ordinarily the weak of the herd are the first to die. This may be chargable to their inability to change positions, subjecting them to the crushing weight of the whole number in the bed; or their long subjection to the great heat engendered by the common mass, until they are called to partake of the morning food. This, we have stated, formerly produced enlargement of the glands of the animals neck, which often ended in inflamation and death. Now, the same cause produces a very different effect, and although it is still strangulation yet the inflamation falls with its whole weight upon the lungs and if both tubes of the organ are affected, death instantly ensues; if only one, the animal may live a long time, but never recovers unless the remedy that I shall presently suggest or one equally potent. be applied. The symtoms where the attack is violent, are a seeming sense of suffocation, great indisposition to move, a crimson color, approaching to purple, all over the body and if forced to move a few paces, the animal will pant as if worried by dogs in hot weather. If the attack is less violent they will take much more exercise with seemingly less pain, will throb in the flanks in much the same way that a horse will when exhausted by fatigue and hard usage are generally inattentive to their company, are inclined to earth rather than their accustomed food; such generally live a long time but never recover. I proceed to point out the way to prevent the disease and to cure if taken in time. Do not suffer your hogs to herd to gether in large lots in cold weather; never suffer them to sleep in hollow trees; if you have sheds for them to sleep under, let them be set so low that they cannot in great numbers heap together; in dry, hard freezing weather let them have some succulent food, such as apples, potatoes or turnips, but especially let them have plenty of salt and charcoal; this last is a cure for the disease above described if administered before they entirely refuse to eat. It is known to almost every one, that charcoal is a powerful antiseptic and absorbent, and that hogs will search for and eat it with eagerness, and especially in banks of leached ashes, and so they will unassociated with ashes, if at first you will break it up into small lumps and pour a a little salt and water over it. I have tried the various means in common use. such as tar. antimony, sulphur, &c., and never had one to recover its health until I tried the charcoal, and I have every confidence that it will succeed with others as it has with me, and if it does, I shall be well paid for this communication, feeling as I do, that no man ought to live for himself alone. W.

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

5-0-0-0 A-C-R-E-S OF MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at the house of George Parker in Jennerville, on Saturday the 27th day of December, 1845, the premises and site of Jackson Furnace. together with about 5000 ACRES OF LAND RICH IN

IRON ORE.

Bituminous Coal & Limestone

well supplied with water power and timber for several furnaces, &c., situate in Jenner townsip, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining a good settlement of farmers, connected by a good turnpike road with the Pennsylvania Canal at Johnstown, and the Stoystown and Greensburg turnpike passing through these lands, being part of the estate of the late Charles Ogle, deceased.

This property will be well worth the attention of those who may wish to secure mineral lands.

A draft of these lands can be seen at the house of Mr. George Parker, in Jennerville.

Further information can be had by addressing a letter to the subscriber, residing in Somerset, Semerset county, Pa.

EMILY OGLE, Acting Executrix of C. Ogle, dec'd.
dec2 '45

Administrators' Sale of

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Friday the 19. December next, the following real estate, late the property of Valentine Flamm, deceased, viz:—One

Plantation or tract

of land, situate in Somerset township, containing ONE HUNDRED AND NINE acres and allowance, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bowman, Jacob Mosholder, Samuel Pile, (of A.) and others, on which are erected a TWO story house, log barn and other improvements, about SIXTY acres clear, FIFTEEN thereof in meadow.

Terms.—One third in hand, and the remainder in four equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Jacob Mosholder and Nicholas Flamm, administrators, of the estate of said deceased.

By the Court,
JOHN O KIMMEL, Cl'k.

N. B. If the above property is not sold on the day above mentioned, it will be offered for rent, on the same day, by public outcry for one year from the 1st of April next.

JOCOB MOSHOLDER,
NICHOLAS FLAMM,
Adm'rs.
nov25

VALUABLE

Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known

TAVERN STAND AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

DR. C. N. HICKOK,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.

Hon, J, S, Black, Dr, J, McCreery,
Hon, A, Thompson, Dr, N, W, Reamer
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.
m6'45-tf

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS.

consisting in part of

CLOTHS of various qualities and colors.
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews,

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.
sept30 J J & H F SCHELL.

Hurra!! Hurra!!! Hurra!!!!

Don't be alarmed—*No new Firm.*

The same old Coon:

ZACHARIAH SIBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

TAILORING

business in all its various branches, one door east of John L Snyder's store and immediately opposite the "Three Big Doors," where he is prepared to do all manner of work in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, on short notice and as cheap as any tailor in the county; His work shall not be surpassed by any eastern, western or elsewhere; All his work shall fit neatly or the cloth be returned.
oct28—3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work. at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1845 1y.

Saddling and

HARNESS-MAKING.

SAMUEL P. SNYDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling and Harness-Making business,

at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, *MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c., &c.,*

all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
Somerset, nov11 '45

DIVIDEND.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, residing in Somerset county, are hereby informed, that a dividend of one per cent will be paid to them by Mr. Samuel Kimmel near Stoystown.

PETER SCHELL, Treas.
dec2 '45

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Tuckeyfoot township, Somerset county, on the 4th day of October last, a DARK RED HEIFFER, with a crop off the left ear and a piece out of the right ear on top, supposed to be 3 years old last spring.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

nov25 '45 WM R RUSH.

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that, he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

at his old stand, nearly opposite Mr. Ankeny's Hotel in the borough of Somerset, where he is prepared to execute work at short notice.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia

Fashions

regularly, and is, therefore, prepared to do all work in his line of business, at as cheap a rate as it can be done at any other establishment of the kind in the county, and in the neatest and most fashionable style.

He will warrant his work to be made in a neat and durable manner, and if it does no fit, he will replace the cloth, so that persons entrusting work to his care need not be afraid of loosing anything.

His work for neatness shall not be excelled by any establishment west of the Alleghenies.

HENRY STEWART.
oct7 '45-3m

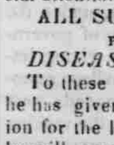
George L. Gordon,

CHAIR-MAKER.

HAVING purchased from Mr Daniel Pile, his interest in the establishment heretofore carried on under the firm of Gordon & Pile, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Chair-Making Business,

in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite Mr Kurtz's Drug store in the borough of Somerset, where he will at all times keep on hand or make to order,



SETTEES; COMMON, FANCY AND *GRECIAN* CHAIRS,

and Boston rocking chairs; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for approved country produce at market prices;

His work will be done in a neat and fashionable style and substantial manner; and he invites the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N B A good journeyman to the above business, who can paint and finish, is wanted immediately, and to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.
oct21

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents. without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

TAVERN LICENSE PETITIONS, just printed and for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

S. KIMMEL,

Wants 2,000 bushels of

FLAXSEED.

I WISH to purchase two thousand bushels of merchantable flaxseed, delivered at my

OIL MILL,

between this and the 15th of November next, for which I agree to pay 80 cents in cash, or 87½ cents in manufactured goods at my woolen manufactory, at the wholesale prices. S KIMMEL.
aug12 '45-16t

New Tin-Ware

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for former support, informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the manufacture of

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

at the shop formerly occupied by Mr Michaels, as a Clockmaker shop, east of Mr ankeny's Hotel, in the Borough of Somerset, where he is now making every description of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.—His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, and he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
oct14 CHARLES A KIMMEL.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANUFACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jacob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahogony Chairs, bed steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and examine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.
ap8'45.

DR. DUNCAN'S

EXPECTORANT REMEDY,

FOR

CONSUMPTION,

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION☜

We behold many who unfortunately are the object of disease, borne down by its pain and distress, without a medecine to strengthen and soothe the enfeebled frame, or relieve the poisoned mind; kind Providence has caused Nature to produce a HEALING BALM for all living creatures, particularly the afflicted. Heathen, whose labors have been so successful to discover the Medical Agent for the removal and cure of a disease which seems for ages to have defied the powers of the healing art, should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor.

The proprietor of Dr Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY claims this, substantiated by thousands who are living monuments restored from the bed of sickness to the enjoyment of their dearest friends, and again rendered an ornament o society.

Those who suffer with the premonitory symptoms of CONSUMPTION, should not neglect themselves from time to time, until the disease becomes seated, and rendered beyond the control of medicine, but immediately procure Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, a medicine that is certain to remove all the first evil seeds of Consumption, when used in due season.

Just received 4 doz. of the above medicine and for sale by Parker & Ankeny, the only authorzed agent for Somerset county.
Dec. 24, 1844.